The Unveiling of the Statue of John S. Pillsbury.

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COMPLIMENTS OF

JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

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3

The Unveiling *of the* Statue *of*
John S. Pillsbury

On the Campus *of the* University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Wednesday September twelfth, Nineteen Hundred

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice"

HAHN & HARMON
PRINTERS
MINNEAPOLIS MINN

Presentation by

Fred B. Snyder, '81,

President of the Alumni Association.

FELLOW ALUMNI, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

WE have met here to-day to take part in the ceremony of unveiling this statue,— the statue of the father of this University. It is the creation of Mr. Daniel C. French, who is recognized by authorities in art as one of the foremost sculptors of the day. This bronze is certainly one of his masterpieces. It is the gift to the University from the alumni, students and friends, who have raised the funds for its erection. To Mr. Edward C. Chatfield, Mr. George H. Partridge, Mr. James A. Quinn and Mr. Louis S. Gillette, the committee to whom the work was entrusted, the alumni acknowledge their obligations. We rejoice, too, that he, in whose honor this statue is raised, is present to take part in these exercises. We have erected it now, to impress upon him how deeply we appreciate what he has done for us. We desire that he should know, during his life time, how much we esteem and honor him, not waiting to say it over his ashes.

We do not think that this piece of bronze will stand as the most conspicuous object which will perpetuate his name and public services. We hope it may fittingly express our sentiments, give honor to whom honor is due, signalize a life worthy of emulation, and endure for ages. More than this we cannot expect, since his own works already surpass anything we can do to add luster to his name. The very existence of this University itself is due to him more than to any other man. These stately buildings, this spacious campus, the marvelous growth of this institution, have been made possible by him. They will always be a greater monument than any piece of bronze we might raise, however magnificent. Yet neither this bronze nor these buildings are the greatest

monuments which time will accord to his memory. The energy, patient thought, weary plodding of nights and days, the superb genius for organization, and the ability to husband every resource, which he has bestowed upon this institution for nearly forty years, will live longest,—an energizing spirit to elevate the mental, moral and physical make-up of the people of this state.

We ask you, the students who are now here, and who will come here seeking an education, year after year, to keep and cherish this statue. It stands for what is very dear to us. Will you not look upon it as expressing the life and foundation of this institution? To us it represents the highest type of manhood yet produced by our state. Study the character it portrays. Emulate the example it sets. In all your sports, hilarity and noisy celebrations of hard-won victories, let your veneration protect this work of art from desecration. Draw about it a magic circle, into which the unhallowed foot of the vandal may never come. Such an act would be abhorred by all.

President Northrop, it is a pleasant duty to present this statue as a gift of the Alumni Association to the University of Minnesota. It represents sentiments which have been crystallizing in the hearts of the alumni for more than a quarter of a century. In the name of the Alumni Association, I deliver it to you for the University of Minnesota, as its own forever. May the University receive it in the spirit with which it is given, and may it ever bring to mind the life-long services and great benefits bestowed upon this institution by John Sargent Pillsbury.

The flag which veiled the statue was drawn aside by Miss Marian E. Partridge, daughter of George H. Partridge, '79.

Acceptance by

Cyrus Northrop,

President of the
University of Minnesota.

MR. PRESIDENT:

AM sure that for the moment we are all lost in admiration of the beautiful statue that has been unveiled; that you and all this assembly feel as little like listening to anything I may have to say, as I do like saying it. I would rather stand and look upon that face and enjoy the first impression, and admire the perfect features, the life-like expression, the characteristic attitude, which the sculptor has been so successful in portraying, and rejoice in the fact that this is to stand here for all time,—a memorial of the great good feeling of the Alumni towards Governor Pillsbury and the University; a memorial of all that Governor Pillsbury has done for this institution. In behalf of the University I accept this splendid gift with the greatest pleasure, and the deepest gratitude.

Years ago in a meeting of the Board of Regents, soon after I first came to Minnesota, General Henry H. Sibley said to the assembled Board, "If the State of Minnesota, at some time, does not erect a statue of Governor Pillsbury on the campus of the University it will fail in its duty, and be grossly ungrateful for the services he has rendered the state." I have no doubt whatever, if this matter had been left for the coming years, generous Minnesota would have seen that a statue was erected, and would have done all that could be expected of her in honor of Governor Pillsbury; but I am glad that the Alumni of the University, and the special friends of the institution have taken up this matter in advance, and have anticipated any action on the part of the state, and especially while Governor Pillsbury is still with us. The erection of this statue rightly belongs to the University and its

special friends. It is not for me, in accepting this gift to enlarge at any great length upon the magnificent service Governor Pillsbury has rendered to the state of Minnesota. As Governor of the state, as Senator in the legislature, as a leading business man of the state, as an enterprising promoter of industries, in a hundred ways he has been most serviceable to the state. But no work that he has done will be remembered longer, and no part of his life will bring him greater honor than the years that he has so patiently and unselfishly devoted to the interests of this institution. A man may give liberally of his money, as he has given, to meet the wants of this University, but when a man like J. S. Pillsbury, strong, vigorous and enterprising, with patient care and devoted interest, gives his days and nights he is giving his very life that you and your children may receive an inestimable blessing in the years to come. There never has been an hour, no not an hour, since I have been associated with him in this work, that his ear was not ready to hear, and his tongue willing to utter, the counsel that was needed. Ten thousand times more valuable than all the money he has given, is the time he has so freely bestowed upon this institution. I do not exaggerate when I say that during the last forty years Governor Pillsbury has spent as much as ten years in the service of the University. It is eminently fitting that he should be honored as he is to-day. His real monument is the University itself, and it is beautiful that this statue, so complete, so life-like, so truly expressive of him, should stand here looking placidly at the institution which he loves; it is beautiful that this statue should stand here to be looked upon by the young men and young women who will come here for the purposes of education, and who will be constantly reminded by it how much a man of truly noble purpose can do for the good of his fellow-men. Governor Pillsbury has passed through clouds and darkness like most men,—we pray that his remaining days may be like this bright day,—yesterday was dark with stormy skies, to-day the sun is shining, everything above speaking alike of the beauties of earth and the peace of heaven.

Oration by

Hon. Cushman K. Davis

MR. PRESIDENT:

INCKELMANN teaches us that, even in the time when the statuary art had attained a very high degree towards perfection, the statues of living men erected throughout Greece were of those who had won renown in war or by victories in the great national games. So highly did the Greeks esteem physical perfection and bodily achievements that even Plato appeared among the combatants in the Isthmian games at Corinth and in the Pythian at Sicyon. But intellectual culture always went with bodily training in that joyous climate, which produced conceptions and realizations of spiritual, moral, mental and physical beauty which never have been surpassed. These statues were, therefore, commemorative of all the qualities which make up the highest excellence of man. And so it is that throughout the civilized world, for more than two thousand years, empires, kingdoms, republics, provinces, cities, and civic institutions have honored men who have done great and memorable acts by setting up in public places their statues as everlasting memorials.

We are assembled to-day to commemorate by such a ceremony the good deeds and noble life of one who, in his long and stainless career, has most worthily and eminently performed the duties of a man of business, of a philanthropist, of a Senator and of Governor of this state.

I have been honored by an invitation to speak upon this important occasion. I shall do so in all sincerity and with the affection that I feel for one who has been my friend for many years.

The artist, with the best inspiration and skill of his noble art, has given to us a "counterfeit presentment" of Governor Pillsbury,

the fidelity of which we recognize with affectionate pride. It will impart to many generations to come the knowledge of the form and expression of the man whom it represents.

It stands on the very place of his greatest triumph. Significant as it is in itself, it can be given a fuller meaning now and in after years by a condensed recital of the labors by which Governor Pillsbury has forever identified his name and personality with the University of Minnesota. Every word of this unadorned statement will give a deeper, a more complex and beautiful meaning to that unspeaking bronze.

Governor Ramsey, who still survives full of years and honors and in the enjoyment of most remarkable physical and mental activity, in his message to the Territorial Legislature in January, 1851, urged the establishment of a University, and recommended the legislature to memorialize Congress for a grant of 100,000 acres of land for its endowment. On this recommendation, the legislature passed an act to establish the University of Minnesota, which was approved February 13, 1851, and a memorial was passed asking Congress to make the grant. A Board of Regents was appointed, and they resolved that it was expedient to take steps for the immediate erection of a building for a preparatory department.

Congress, on February 19, 1851, passed an act reserving seventy-two sections of land for the endowment of a Territorial University.

A building was erected in 1851 at a cost of $2,500, with dimensions of 50 by 30 feet, three stories in height, and a school was opened on the first of December in that year under the superintendence of Professor Merrill, with an attendance of forty students. This was the beginning of an institution which has since become, of all our achievements as a state, our chiefest glory and pride.

The Territory was poor. The lands granted by Congress could not then be sold. Accordingly the Board of Regents pro-

cured authority at different times to issue, and did issue, bonds secured by mortgage on the campus and University buildings and on the land grant. Congress passed an enabling act on the 26th of February, 1857. At this time the campus and buildings were under a mortgage of $20,000; the Congressional grant of 46,000 acres was under mortgage of $40,000, with a large accumulated interest, and there were besides $16,000 of contractor's notes outstanding. The total indebtedness, secured and unsecured, was nearly $100,000. In this condition of things the Honorable Henry M. Rice, who was at that time our Territorial Delegate in Congress, and who had been a member of the Board of Regents, succeeded in procuring the passage of an act making an additional grant of 46,000 acres, to be selected by the Governor, for the use and support of the State University.

The early history of the University is that of all similar institutions. Necessarily, its scheme was broader than the requirements of present demands, and it underwent the usual experience of disheartening incidental failures from time to time, and finally seemed to have become lost in the depths of a hopeless bankruptcy.

None of these results was the fault of the enlightened and patriotic men who, in season and out of season and without hope of reward, except in the conciousness of duty well performed and the approval of their fellow citizens, worked so steadfastly and with such prophetic faith to establish what is now one of the greatest Universities in the world. The misfortune lay in the times and in the great business panic of 1857, which strewed the land with the wrecks of stately fortunes, and which was nowhere more destructive than in the Territory of Minnesota. The civil war taxed severely all the patriotic resources of this state and, at the same time, arrested its development. Nevertheless, the labors for the establishment of the University by the few chosen men who had dedicated themselves to that task did not cease. They persisted against every obstacle and, where others were despond-

ent, they, from a higher point of observation and with the eye of greater faith, saw the coming of that time when spacious halls should stand upon this field; when a numerous corps of professors should marshal the ranks of learning, and when thousands of students of both sexes, from many states, should receive an education as substantial and complete as that afforded by any institution of learning of any age or any place.

In this condition of affairs, and in the autumn of 1863, Governor Swift appointed John S. Pillsbury as one of the Board of Regents. Mr. Pillsbury had before that time, as a private citizen, taken a lively interest in the affairs of the University, but I believe had had no official connection with them. The day of his appointment is one of the most important in the annals of this institution. It ought to be observed as a festal day and commemorated with rejoicing, ode, music and oration as the date upon which great business ability, profound sagacity, the highest administrative faculty, the most incorruptible integrity, unconquerable patience and the greatest liberality were enlisted in the cause of this University in the person of the man of whom this everlasting memorial in bronze is reared.

At the fall election of 1863, Governor Pillsbury was chosen to represent the legislative district in which the University is situated. He immediately proceeded to secure legislation by which he could be enabled to extricate the institution from its financial embarrassments. These embarrassments were deplorable, and the condition of the University building was equally so. One end of it was shabbily boarded up; a family was living in the building; there were no students. There was a turkey farm in one room in the basement; hay was stored in another room and wood in still another. The floor of the main hall was nearly destroyed from the effect of splitting wood there. This beautiful condition of things had cost $95,000. It was this sum which must be raised and this wreck which must be repaired that confronted Governor Pillsbury at the beginning of his duties as Regent.

The first measure which he took demonstrated the remarkable power of the man to make the means at his disposal, sometimes apparently inadequate, secure desired results. He proposed, and secured the passage of, a statute placing 14,000 acres of land in the hands of three Regents empowered to sell as much of the same, in such manner and at such times as they should think best, in order to relieve the institution from its financial distress. Associated with Regent Pillsbury in this undertaking were Regents Nicols and Merriman. Both were earnest and able men. John Nicols was one of the wisest men I ever knew. By the sale of a portion of these lands the mortgage debt was practically extinguished. It would be interesting to recount the acts of perseverance, of financial skill, of personal liberality, and the events of disappointment and final success, by which all this was accomplished. It must be sufficient on this occasion to say that no time was too long to be spent, no distance too great to be traveled by those who were engaged in this task.

The result was that at the session of the Legislature of 1867 a report was made by these gentlemen to the Legislature of what had been accomplished and an appropriation of $15,000 was asked and granted to put the University building in order and to re-open the preparatory department. This department was opened October 7, 1867, with W. W. Washburn as principal and G. Campbell and B. Moore as professors. At this time the Regents considered a proposition, always very important, and of which the expediency was then much contested, whether there should be equal co-education of both sexes in the institution about to be re-established. There was difference of opinion between the Professors and the Regents. The latter insisted that the State owed the girl, as well as the boy, the advantages of a college education; the faculty took the opposite view. That of the Regents prevailed, and the University of Minnesota was the first state institution which offered to girls and boys the same facilities for education. It recognized that woman is not the satellite of man; that she and

man form a double star of equal splendor which, by the blending of their light appears and shines as one.

In 1862 Congress granted lands to the several states for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this grant Minnesota took 120,000 acres of land. As to land endowment, the condition of the University at this time was this: The efforts of Governor Pillsbury and his associates had saved to the state the buildings and campus and 32,000 acres of land theretofore granted. It was seen by Governor Pillsbury that if the 120,000 acres granted in 1862 could be made to inure to the University a great reinforcement would be secured, beneficial not only to agriculture and the mechanic arts but to the general scheme of university education, in which these should be embraced and should never be separated from it. But by an act approved March 10, 1858, a state agricultural college had been established at Glencoe, Minnesota, and this institution, although it had been dormant from its beginning, was very desirous of becoming the exclusive beneficiary of the agricultural grant. The normal schools also became greatly self interested, and the influences which favored these most deserving institutions went to work to induce the Legislature to endow them, being three in number, each to receive one-third of the grant. And right here occurred one of the most critical passages in the history of the University. Governor Pillsbury held strongly to the views which I have above alluded to, and believed (to use his own language,) "that the state should have one sound, substantial college in the place of two weaker institutions, and that the University could meet all the requirements."

In 1867 the Regents reported to the Legislature that they had liquidated the indebtedness of the University and had saved to the institution 32,000 acres of the old Territorial grant, and also the campus of 25 acres with the buildings thereon, and in that report they asked that the agricultural college grant be consolidated with that which had been made to the University.

Governor Pillsbury was at that time a state senator. The Glencoe College, the Normal Schools, and the University came into competition before that Legislature for the agricultural grant. The interests of the University were managed by Senator Pillsbury with great business sagacity and parliamentary astuteness. Any young man who desires to know how legislative results can be honorably brought about by tact and ability should consult the legislative record of that time. The result was that the University received the grant.

By the Enabling Act, all salt springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as might be to each, were granted to the state for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor within one year after the admission of the state. It was believed for a long time that salt springs had been discovered and could be developed at or near Belle Plain. The Legislature granted four sections of the salt spring lands to aid in the development of this fancied discovery. I was so firmly persuaded while I was Governor that this whole idea was an illusion that I sent for my old preceptor, Professor Alexander Winchell, of the University of Michigan, and had him go to Belle Plain and report to me the result of his examination. He was positively of the opinion that there were no salt springs there. Governor Pillsbury had previously come to the same conclusion, and, in 1873, had introduced a bill in the Senate providing that a geological and historical survey of the state be made and that the salt springs land should be transferred to the Regents of the University to defray the expenses of such survey. The bill passed the Senate with little opposition, but became a law only after many adverse vicissitudes in the House. This was an addition of 46,000 acres of land to the domain of the University, less, possibly, the four sections theretofore granted.

The provisions of the enabling act by which the second general grant was made by Congress required that the lands should be selected by the Governor of the State. Mr. Pillsbury, in 1874,

had become thoroughly convinced that the most profitable selection that could be made would be of pine lands, and, during the winter of 1874, being still a member of the Senate, he had purchased of Mr. Charles Stone the minutes of upwards of 3,000 acres of pine land which Mr. Stone had procured in the course of explorations made for iron. I was Governor of the State at that time and had not completed the selection. Regent Pillsbury came to me and told me of the above facts and so thoroughly impressed his views upon me that, he states, I said to him, "You do as you think best about those selections, as you know best."

There was a great deal of doubt at that time whether these selections would be judicious, but the pine lands were selected, notwithstanding, after exploration and estimate, and, in 1889, the Auditor said to Governor Pillsbury one day, "You did a good thing in selecting those pine lands for the University, as I have sold the timber for $150,000." Other similar selections were afterwards made, and those lands were estimated in 1893 to be worth more than $150,000.

In 1868 it became necessary, in order to conform to the requirements of the agricultural college grant, and for other reasons, to secure a new charter to the University. This charter was prepared by Governor Pillsbury, with the assistance of the late Morris Lamprey of St. Paul, an able lawyer and a most energetic business man. Under that charter the University has ever since been conducted and governed. A new Board of Regents of nine members was created.

The time had now come to fully organize the institution by the selection of a president and an increased number of professors. Col. William W. Folwell was chosen as president and was inaugurated December 2, 1869. It is to me one of the most gratifying privileges of this occasion that I have an opportunity to pay a deserved tribute to President Folwell. The hardest task in great enterprises is to start them. Measured by this test, the services of President Folwell were inestimable. His devotion to duty

under great difficulties was untiring. I remember how often while I was Governor of the state in 1874-75 he came to me and insisted that the University should be brought into direct connection with the common school system of the State, so that students could be graded progressively from that system into the University. This method was adopted. Its merits are now obvious and its beneficial results are unfailing and continuous. It presents one consistent and consolidated scheme of education, commencing with the district school, working through all grades of public education up to and through the University itself. In bringing all this about, Governor Pillsbury took the greatest and most efficient interest. I purpose, on some future occasion when time shall be ample, to display to the people of this state the memorable services which President Northrop has rendered to them in bringing the University to its present towering "pride of place."

The new charter required the purchase of an experimental farm to be conducted in connection with the agricultural department, and one was purchased which served its purpose for many years but was finally found to be poorly adapted for experimental purposes, and in 1881 the Regents were empowered to sell it and invest the proceeds in lands of a suitable character. It had originally cost $8,500, and had been secured to the University by a liberal and magnanimous concession from Governor Pillsbury who held a most valuable contract for it, made for his own purposes long before he or anybody else supposed it would ever be needed for the University. It was sold for more than $150,000, being more than $140,000 above its original cost. Another tract, of 155 acres, being part of the present farm, was purchased through the negotiations of Governor Pillsbury for $200 an acre, partly cash and the balance upon time. The University had no funds to make the cash payment. This created no difficulty in the operations of Governor Pillsbury, for he advanced the money himself. Another adjoining tract, of 94 acres, was purchased at $300 an acre. The necessary buildings and improvements were

made. In short, the land and all the necessary equipment in every respect for a great experimental farm costing more than $150,000 were bought and paid for from the proceeds of the sale of the first farm, and the Legislature never appropriated a dollar towards the purchase of the second farm, and there its broad acres are spread out today, a monument to the sagacity, the prescience and the personal liberality of John S. Pillsbury.

In the year 1889 the necessity of the University for new buildings, and particularly for a Hall of Science, became most pressing. The matter was under consideration April 16, 1889, at the capitol before the Regents and a committee of both Houses of the Legislature. The amount required was very large, the demands of other institutions and other needs of the University itself made the securing of a sufficient appropriation by the Legislature a matter of more than great doubt. All of the friends of the University, excepting one man, were despondent.

Governor Pillsbury addressed the Regents and the committee, tersely recounting the history of the University, its adversities, its progress and prosperity; he referred to the necessity for a large Hall of Science, and said: "We are building a Hall of Science. We wanted the Legislature to appropriate $250,000 for building purposes for the accommodation of our immediate wants, but we were allowed only a hundred thousand dollars. The question now is, shall we stop the work where it is and take our chances on some future Legislature for the remainder of the desired two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, incurring, as it would, the risk of the work standing forever in its present unfinished condition?

"As the state has not the funds, I wish to help this University myself. I have long had the intention of leaving something for it. I think I cannot do better for the state, which has so highly honored me, and for the University I so much love, than by making a donation for the completion of these buildings; and I propose to erect and complete Science Hall, at an expense of $150,000, more or less, and present it to the state; and all I ask is to know

that these land grants be kept intact and this institution be made one that this great State may be proud of; that may be adequate to the needs of the State, an honor to it and a lasting monument to the progress which is characteristic of this State now and in the years to come—some assurance that, when I am dead and gone, this institution shall be kept for all time, broad in its scope, powerful in its influence, as firm and substantial in its maturity as it was weak and struggling in the days that saw its birth."

This act speaks for itself. Eulogium would but obscure the eloquence of these words. I certainly shall not attempt to adorn this noble deed or to give a superfluous beauty to these expressions by any speech of mine.

I have thus sketched in large outline the services which Governor Pillsbury has rendered to this University continuously for thirty-seven years. In far-off time to come, when the hoary sanctity of age shall have made this institution venerable, its annalist will gather into the golden urn of history not only the achievements but the details of the acts of this great philanthropist.

Every man who, by his public acts, has earned the benediction of his fellow men, has, in the ascendant of the orbit of his life, and even in its zenith, and, too often, throughout its entire compass from birth to death, been the shining mark for detraction, even in the act of performing the deeds for which future generations rise up and call him blessed. "Be thou * * as pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny." Too often the world does not know that it has received largesses from a hand of more than imperial bounty until it comes, belated, to hang garlands over a face upturned in the blindness of eternal sleep, and to speak vain words at the closed door of the chamber in which no other sound is heard. Posthumous justice is not the delayed award to our benefactor. Now and here the judgment of affirmance of a noble life is pronounced and is attested by this monument, and long may he live to enjoy, in all of its delightfulness, the reverential esteem of this people.

I should be pleased if the requirements of this occasion gave me time to sufficiently narrate the public services of Governor Pillsbury as legislator and Chief Executive. They are familiar to all men. One of these, however, I must mention:

When he became its Governor, Minnesota was a repudiating state. Her bonds, in an amount exceeding two million dollars, with accrued and repudiated interest for nearly twenty years, were outstanding in many hands throughout the United States and the name of our fair State was a synonym for self-inflicted pecuniary dishonor. During the administration of Governor Pillsbury, and as the result of his stern and belligerent integrity which defied, fought and conquered all opposition, that debt was paid and the escutcheon of Minnesota was made stainless.

But, after all, this statue, beautiful and expressive as it is, is merely an image upon which thought and affection can concentrate. The true monument to Governor Pillsbury is in all that we see around us; in the great temples of education in which are gathered all the utilities of that learning which deals not only with material subjects but also with those most contemplative and abstract.

Gazing upon these, well can it be said, in the words of the Roman poet, glorying in an assured and never-ending renown:

Exegi monumentum aere perennius
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.

Poem by

Miss Myra Wiren, '00

(Read by President Northrop)

FROM out old Asia's time-encrusted land
Moved forth the life and spirit that have made
Statehood beyond the west Atlantic strand;
Glory of ancient capitols to fade.
Who first in daring bravery essayed
To try these ways which savage only trod?
Where trees of centuried height extended shade;
Where lay perchance, o'er all, original sod;
Who dared to found a home? In peace to worship God?

The crashing limbs of giant trees once broke
The stillness of the forest like a cheer!
The land of resource rent the savage yoke
When nature yielded to the pioneer;
Then was the spark of freedom kindled here;
Smoldering so long where tyranny oppressed;
More consecrate to Liberty each year.
Peace gains supremacy; and still more blessed
Will be the century now dawning on the west.

The land is young, but of ancestry old!
Paternal to the minds that cherish truth.
The life that will be hers is not foretold
Unless 'tis in the promise of her youth.
Her cultured fields and cited hills are proof,
Of tireless effort and courageous men;
In whose illustrious ways will pass forsooth,
The coming generations; nobly, then,
Their deeds shall be extolled; their lives be lived again.

For them we ask a blessing, and invoke
  Greek excellence to guide the sculptor's hand
In tribute to the ones whose love bespoke
  And deeds made real the welfare of their land.
Where wisdom hath so generously planned,
  Succeeding youth will pass to life's broad ways
Ambitiously through halls of learning; and
  Will dedicate in yet more favored days,
The statue that we place for honor and for praise.

Remarks by

John S. Pillsbury

MR. PRESIDENT, ALUMNI, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

AM overwhelmed with gratitude to the Alumni, students and friends of this Institution who have done me the honor to place this piece of bronze on this campus. I wish you to believe that this most generous act is appreciated far more than I have words to express. I regret that I cannot command language adequate to express my feelings and my thanks for what I consider the greatest honor that can be bestowed on a citizen in any sphere in life.

There is no spot on earth where I more prefer to be remembered than on this campus. There are none by whom I more desire to be held in remembrance than by the young and educated classes who have been and who will continue to be the students of this University.

It is nearly forty years since I became connected with this Institution. I can truly say, in spite of all the adversities and discouragements which were experienced in early days when the very life of the University was at stake, and amid all the different problems which have from time to time beset the University, that no part of my life's work has afforded me more gratification and happiness, than that bestowed on this Institution.

As you are aware, the University is managed by a Board of Regents, who serve without compensation. This Board from its inception has been composed of our enterprising and best class of citizens,—among whom are some who have passed to the life beyond,—men with whom it has been a pleasure to be associated; men, ever ready to devote their time, energies and best thought for the advancement of this Institution. The state is under great obligations to these men who have served so conscientiously and

faithfully during all these years, and also to the President and his associates, for the great success which has been attained. I ask that all these may share in this day's honor.

We know of the great struggles which many of the students of this institution have been compelled to pass through, and the great sacrifices endured that they might acquire an education. We trust that they and those who continue to go forth from these halls may enjoy the greatest blessings all the days of their life in whatever position they may occupy.

A few years hence those who are now caring for this Institution will have ceased from their labors. It is to the Alumni largely that we must look in the future to assume the management of this University. We believe and verily know that this sacred trust cannot be placed in safer or more loyal hands. To them we say, "Let your words ring out in behalf of the honor and future greatness of this Institution,—the pride of the Commonwealth."

In the great future of this country we believe that the sons and daughters of this Institution, by their industry, their scholarship and their character, will become a great and vital force, in building up the state, ever increasing and widening in influence and power as the years roll by. There is no factor that can do more for the state and the nation than the University, with its wide open doors ever welcoming all to enter. Today this University, in the number of its attendants, ranks second in the great institutions of the country. We believe that our Alumni who have gone forth from these halls, and those who follow them each succeeding year, will take a large part in moulding the better thought of this country, and will, in the great future which awaits the world, exert an increasing influence and power along all lines which promote the welfare of mankind.

This Concluded the Formal Program.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Dr. William W. Folwell, Governor John Lind, and Mr. Daniel C. French, sculptor, were then called to the platform by the audience. Mr. French expressed his appreciation. The others spoke of the enduring services rendered by Mr. Pillsbury to the University and to the state.